



GOV. FOSTER FAILS.

The Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Ruined Financially.

MANY INDUSTRIES ARE INVOLVED

And the Effect Will Be Disastrous in the Extreme.

HE MAKES A FRANK STATEMENT

OF ALL the Circumstances—A Pathetic Story of His Struggles to Save the Work of a Lifetime and to Protect Those Who Had Confided in Him. When Every Honorable Effort Had Failed the Crash Came—Devotion to Politics and the Financial Stringency Caused It—Iron and Glass Works Involved—Universal Sympathy Expressed for Mr. Foster.

FOSTORIA, O., May 26.—Ex-Secretary Charles Foster's bank has failed and he has made an assignment. Mr. Foster was in business in Fostoria, Ohio, as a dry goods merchant. Soon after the war closed he helped to organize the Fostoria National Bank. By shrewd speculation in real estate he became wealthy, and, in 1879, when elected governor of Ohio for the first time, was reputed to be worth a million dollars.

During the next four years he lost heavily in Lake Superior copper mines. In natural gas and street railway speculation at Findlay during its temporary



HON. CHARLES FOSTER.

boom he invested largely. When the bubble burst he, with many others, was caught for many thousands of dollars. He also lost by endorsing notes for business and political friends.

Since then he has attempted to recoup his losses but only became more deeply involved. The crash was temporarily averted by his appointment as secretary of the treasury. It is thought he will, at best, not be able to more than pay his debts.

A special from Tiffin, Ohio, the county seat of Seneca county says: "At 15 minutes past 8 o'clock this morning Attorney A. W. Scott, of Toledo, filed deeds of assignment of all of Mr. Foster's property, including the firms of Foster & Co. and Davis & Foster, to Jas. E. Gormley, of Bucyrus, for the benefit of their creditors.

The Isaac Harter Milling Company and O. T. Brown are safe, for at 2 o'clock this morning the former secured an attachment for \$3,200 and the latter for \$1,200, and Sheriff Burman went to Fostoria at once and levied on sufficient goods to secure the claims. Excitement runs high here, and it is said that many in this city will be losers in the failure. In Fostoria the business world is paralyzed and the result of the failure will be far reaching, possibly involving a majority of the leading industries and business houses of the city.

EXCITEMENT CAUSED.

Fostoria was shaken from centre to circumference this morning by the announcement, which spread with rapidity of wild fire, that ex-Gov. Charles Foster had made an assignment. Every man who knows what a public spirited, enterprising citizen Mr. Foster is, knew in an instant that this meant the downfall of some of Fostoria's most prominent institutions which he had started and upheld for many years. The report proved too true, for at an early hour Attorney Scott, of Toledo, filed the papers of assignment of the banking houses of Foster & Co., the wholesale grocery house of Davis and Foster, and Chas. Foster individually, with J. B. Gormley, president of the First National Bank of Bucyrus, as assignee.

The affairs of the Mamburg Crocker Calced Glass Company, the Brass and Iron Works and the Fostoria Light and Power Company are so involved that all will be in the hands of an assignee before the close of the day. Just now everything is in a chaotic condition and it is almost impossible to get facts or figures or form any estimate of the probable outcome of this most deplorable affair. The bank of Foster & Co. carried several hundred thousand dollars in deposits, and the banks had negotiated the loans for the brass works and the glass houses. To do this the bank had to give its own endorsement, and it was this fact that caused the crash. The great stringency in the money market compelled all banks holding the governor's paper to ask payment, and having too much paper out he was unable to carry the load. The following statement was given to the public this morning:

MR. FOSTER'S STATEMENT.
"I cannot express the deep distress and humiliation I feel. If I could bear all the burden that my failure will entail I should feel a sense of relief. It is no consolation to look back over a business life of forty-five years which has gained for me a position of confidence that has rarely been achieved; to know that I have aided hundreds of people to maintain an honorable standing and to gain a competency and some large degree of wealth. I know that now I have, by my failure, injured many people, but I hope none are so ruined. When I returned from Wash-

ington I knew that my endorsements for the window glass companies and the brass and iron works company were very large—so large, in fact, as to induce me to fear that I would have to suspend at that time. I however prevailed upon a friend to give me a large amount of help and then felt confident that I could maintain myself and finally come out all right. These concerns owed more than I then supposed, and to add to my misfortune the affairs of the Fostoria Light & Power Company, of which I am a large stockholder and endorser, proved to be in very bad shape financially. Then came the unfortunate financial condition of the country. Every one that I owed wanted his money and no one would lend. Payments for glass, instead of being in cash were made in paper. Sales, in fact, came to a standstill. I struggled, seeking every possible means to tide over the situation until I am compelled to assign.

GAVE UP THE STRUGGLE.

"I did not give up the struggle till May 26. It will take the assignee some time to make up the schedule of my affairs. In my affairs I include Foster & Co., the Crocker Mamburg and Calced Glass Companies, the Brass and Iron Works and the Fostoria Light and Power Company. I can see plainly that in settling my affairs through the courts, thus compelling my assets to be reduced to cash, large sacrifices will be made. This being so I cannot give encouragement that my debts will be paid in full. The other concerns with which I am connected are all on a sound basis, except possibly Davis & Foster. They have a surplus of \$80,000 and ought to pay in full. My failure must doubtless cause a shock to the interests to the city, from which I am sure it will speedily recover. I believe my business concerns are all in a sound and healthy condition and the two banks are especially strong. Depositors with them need not feel any alarm. I sold my two blocks and four parcels of land to Mr. Harkness when I arranged for a large sum of money and have turned over to him my stock in Cunningham & Co., and the Slave and Barrel Company. I have given mortgages to two women who relied upon me to invest their money, it being about all the property they have, amounting to about \$1,000.

WHAT CAUSED IT.

"It is only just to myself to say that two things have caused my downfall; one was neglect of business occasioned by my devotion to politics, and the other to an over zealous desire to build up Fostoria. I do not know that at my time of life I ought to indulge in the hope of being able to repair my fortunes and pay my debts. That I will try will be the one end for which I shall live. In this hour of unspeakable distress I only ask the generous judgment of the public—a public that will be deeply shocked over the financial downfall of a man who has enjoyed their confidence to a remarkable degree. The aggregate amount of the liabilities, including bank deposits, my individual debts, the three glass companies, the brass and iron works companies, the light and power company, will be about \$800,000. The assets on paper will more than cover the liabilities. Mr. Wilson has secured the school fund and the building and loan association funds against loss.

(Signed) "CHARLES FOSTER."

Mr. Foster borrowed \$120,000 of his friend Dan Harkness, of Bellevue, Ohio, giving for the same a deed for the two Foster blocks and his stock in the two factories. This relief caused him to think he could pull through, but the continued money stringency compelled him to meet more paper as it matured, until finally he saw no hope of recovery and a general assignment was the only thing left. The wholesale grocery house of Davis & Foster will pull through all right, it is thought, if matters are not forced. The brass and iron works are in fair financial shape, showing a surplus of \$40,000, but under a forced sale these assets will probably shrink and they may not be able to pay out. The three glass houses are in worse shape. They have \$100,000 stock on hand, while their paper is out for over \$200,000. Creditors will realize 50 cents on the dollar on window factory paper while stockholders will get nothing. Of the light and power company nothing will be left.

The News in New York.

New York, May 26.—President John M. Crane, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, this morning said he heard the rumor of the failure of Foster & Co., but that nothing direct had been received. He thought if the report was true that his bank would be speedily notified of the fact. President Crane said that Foster & Co. had a good balance at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

George G. Baker, president of the First National Bank, said to a reporter that he was surprised to hear of Foster & Co.'s failure, although he knew they had not as much money as they wanted. They had not borrowed very extensively of the First National Bank and the bank would not lose anything by the failure.

In Bradstreet's, Foster & Co. are set down as having capital of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, but their credit is only rated by that agency as second class. Some of the paper of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster is held by New York banks. The amount is not large. Since he left the treasury department he has paid off \$150,000 of his obligations, and but for difficulty in making loans would have been able to carry on his various enterprises. One thing which is understood to have embarrassed him was the large requirements of money by the glass works established by his father. He inherited 20,000 acres of land in Indiana from his father. He has recently made sales which have reduced his holdings to 8,000 acres.

Sympathy in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Universal sympathy is expressed here for ex-Secretary Foster in his financial embarrassment. Especially is this the case in the treasury department, where Mr. Foster was personally very popular. Inquiry at the office of the comptroller of the currency develops the fact that the only national bank in Fostoria, Ohio, is the First National Bank. On the last call that bank had 35 per cent of reserve on hand and when the legal requirement was only 15 per cent. Consequently it is not anticipated that the failure of the Foster Banking Company will affect this bank in any way. One of the prominent officials of the treasury department, who has been on

terms of close intimacy with the ex-secretary, said he did not doubt that the news was true, for he knew that Mr. Foster had for some weeks been struggling to overcome financial difficulties. He added that he feared the results of the failure would be severely felt in Ohio.

ONE OF THE RESULTS.

A North Baltimore Bank Will Close Its Doors This Morning.

FINDLAY, O., May 26.—President Lloyd Weisel, of the People's Bank at North Baltimore, Ohio, which carries very heavy deposits of the oil producers in the oil country, was here this evening endeavoring to procure aid. Failing to secure this he announced that his bank would close its doors to-morrow morning, having been dragged down by the failure of ex-Secretary Charles Foster, of Fostoria. Oil operators and producers will lose many thousands.

OPEN ON SUNDAY.

Pending Action of the Court the World's Fair Gates Will Be Thrown Open.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Open to the world will be the gates of the White City at Jackson Park Sunday. The officials in charge are making extensive preparations to receive immense crowds there on that day, and if the weather is pleasant they estimate that the attendance will be greater than that of any day since the opening of the fair.

After hearing arguments all to-day, in the Clingman injunction suit against the directors of the Columbian Exposition to prevent their closing the gates on Sunday, Judge Stein took the matter under advisement until Monday morning.

The federal district attorney will file his bill for an injunction to-morrow, but said to-night that no action would be taken until next week, and that a temporary restraining order would not be asked pending the arguments on the bill. Chief Justice Fuller will probably occupy a seat on the bench.

June bids fair to be a most prosperous month for the World's Columbian Exposition. So far the interest in Germany's day, June 15, seems to be the greatest. To-night there was a large meeting of representatives of the various German societies and organizations of Chicago in the North Side Turner Hall to arrange for a big celebration at the fair on their national day.

THE IRISH VILLAGE

At the World's Fair Opened—The Dedication Exercises.

CHICAGO, May 26.—From the lofty towers at either side of the medieval gateway leading into the Irish village at the World's Fair to-day floated the stars and stripes and the green flag. The Irish village was formally dedicated to-day, and upon it was pronounced the benedictions of Archbishop Feenah, of Chicago, and Cardinal Logue, of Armagh, primate of all Ireland. Neither of these notables divines were able to be present, but their benedictions were said by the Rev. Father Muldoon, chancellor of the arch-diocese over which Archbishop Feenah presides.

The exercises opened with the pronouncing of the benediction, after which the choir of the Jesuit church, of Chicago, sang the Irish national hymn. Ex-Congressman Finerty made the dedicatory speech, to which Mr. Brady made response. Mrs. Ernest Hart, of Bunbeg, County Donegal, Ireland, who has charge of the village, was called upon and made a most happy reply, thanking the clergy and all who had assisted in making the village a success.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.

A Conservative Anti-World's Fair Opening Resolution Adopted.

CANTON, O., May 26.—The conservative element prevailed in the general synod to-day in the matter of resolutions concerning Sunday opening of the World's Fair.

The committee reported very carefully a resolution in which the synod's opposition to opening, or the attempt to open on Sundays is stated in no uncertain terms, but from which all talk of boycott, withdrawal of patronage, etc., are eliminated. It was adopted.

Governor McKinley and Mayor Cassidy are to extend the greetings of state and city to the synod. A committee was appointed to arrange a special service for Saturday to receive them.

Cloudburst at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., May 26.—This city has had the luxury of a genuine cloudburst, which came along at 2 o'clock this morning, accompanied by a high wind, inundating the whole lower part of the place. Fire bells called out a crowd to rescue the beleaguered people who were shut in by a sea of seething waters, and all were taken away in boats and on rafts. The city is without light and the electric cars are abandoned, as the fires in the furnaces have been overcome by the high water.

Nothing in the Case.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., May 26.—Wm. Hite, the Ohio River railroad agent here, who was arrested on the charge of an attempt to assault Miss Cora Swann, was dismissed to-day, it being shown that there was nothing in the case.

A Horrible Fate in Store for Them.

ODENSA, May 26.—Fifteen hundred prisoners, exclusive of women and children, are awaiting despatch to Siberia in the prisons of Moscow.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Reports at the treasury department show that 11,278 Chinese have registered up to date.

The Italian government has raised its diplomatic representative at Washington to the grade of an ambassador. Our minister to Italy will now be an ambassador.

The Epworth League for the district comprising Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, in session at Washington, has adopted resolutions condemning Sunday opening at the World's Fair.

The National Publishers Association at Chicago yesterday adopted a poem written by C. D. Lynch, of West Point, Miss., and call "Columbia Saluting the Nations." It will be read for the first time at the opening of the next meeting of the National Editorial Association in Asbury Park.

DR. BRIGGS LOSES

The First Round and the Heresy Trial Will Begin To-day.

BY A VOTE OF OVER TWO TO ONE

The Presbyterian Assembly Decides To Entertain the Appeal.

BAD BLOOD SHOWN IN THE DEBATE.

Which is Not Void of Sensational Incidents—Bitter Feeling Shown By the Factions and Some of Dr. Briggs' Opponents Exhibit a Lack of Christian Spirit—A Scene Which Will Never Be Forgotten By Those Who Witnessed It, and One of the Most Remarkable in Modern Church History—The Accused Watches the Proceedings With Great Interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—By a vote 400 to 145, the Presbyterian general assembly this afternoon decided to entertain the appeal in the case of Dr. Briggs, and the assembly will proceed with his trial to-morrow morning. The roll call on the resolution of the judicial committee that the appeal be entertained began at 4:15 p. m. It was taken amidst an almost painful silence, during which the defendant watched with feverish anxiety the progress of the vote by the tally kept by his friend, Prof. Brown, who sat at his elbow. All over the house and in the galleries the vote was followed on the call of members by interested ones, who could not wait for the official announcement of the result.

While the roll was being called Moderator Craig yielded the chair to Moderator William C. Roberts, D. D., and himself voted aye.

When the clerk had finished the call of the synod of New York and Dr. Briggs found that his position, in favor of sending the appeal to that synod, had been approved by a majority of its commissioners outside of his own local presbytery, the commissioners from which did not vote, he seemed relieved and rose from his half leaning position over Prof. Brown to the upright pose he had maintained throughout the trying ordeal. Through the long hours of the morning Dr. Briggs sat almost motionless, following the words of the speakers with the utmost attention. There were many evidences of feeling and some of the speakers took advantage of the opportunity presented by their position to arraign the defendant, to shake their fingers sternly at him and otherwise to express their condemnation. As one brother expressed it, "they forgot for the time being they were members of the court of Jesus Christ."

It was an interesting spectacle. It was a scene and a gathering never to be forgotten.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

At 9 a. m. the legislative assembly convened. Rev. Mr. Allen, of Chattanooga presided. Upon formal motion to approve the minutes of yesterday after the opening of the assembly for business, the flurry of last night over the form of question to be voted upon at the close of the four hours' debate by the judiciary was renewed. The moderator, at length, reviewed the proceedings of last night upon this matter, and stated that at the close of the debate he would entertain the motion to amend the form of motion to be voted on without further debate. This was satisfactory to all parties. Dr. Kneeland R. Ketchum, of New Jersey, was recognized by the moderator on the question, "shall the appeal be entertained?" He favored sending the case of Prof. Briggs back to synod, and said he would offer a resolution to the effect. He had not one particle of sympathy with his friend, Dr. Briggs. He wanted it understood that he believed in the old fashioned doctrine, the strict interpretation of the Bible, without rising above the mysteries in it. But he believed Dr. Briggs had certain rights which should be respected. Here Dr. Ketchum's time expired.

The moderator announced that he would next recognize Elder Hinckley, of Philadelphia, who had requested to be heard, but Elder McDougall, of Cincinnati, stated that, by arrangement with the chairman of the judiciary committee, he was charged with the duty of opening in support of the motion to entertain the appeal. This was accepted by the moderator and Mr. McDougall took the platform.

Thereupon a storm of protests arose against this by Mr. Horrick Johnson and Elders Shepherd and Griffin. The moderator explained the rule.

After explanations and discussion, Elder Hinckley, of Philadelphia, was given the floor. He said that the presbytery of New York had evaded the main issue. The trial should have been fair and square on the question of the soundness of Dr. Briggs' views, and not a one side issue raised by himself. Mr. Hinckley proceeded to discuss the views held by Dr. Briggs and to denounce them.

Rev. Thomas C. Hall, of Chicago, made an earnest appeal in behalf of his friend Dr. Briggs. He said that the continued prosecution of the defendant by the prosecution would breed rebellion in the hearts of those who sympathized with the defendant. There was a peaceful way out of the difficulty, and that was to send the case to the synod. Dr. Briggs had a constitutional right to be tried by the synod.

A SENSATION.

Something of a sensation was created by the next speaker, Elder McDougall, of Cincinnati, who made an attack on Dr. Briggs. He referred to certain remarks which the doctor had made in his speech in his own defense, and said that he had offered if the case was sent back to the synod to waive a constitutional right.

"No," said Dr. Briggs, interrupting. "Ah, I thought so," said Mr. McDougall. "You will get the case back to the synod and then you will insist upon all the constitutional rights that you can think of."

The elder continued in a bitter strain

and now and then a murmur of surprise swept over the assembly.

Dr. Briggs asked for a moment in which to reply to a misrepresentation of himself which he asserted Mr. McDougall had made. There were cries of "no, no," "hear him," etc., the negatives being strongly in the majority.

"Dr. Briggs has a right to protection," said Dr. Duffield, the venerable professor of Princeton, "and if his words have been misrepresented he ought to be given an opportunity to explain them."

Even to this appeal there were loud cries of "no, no," but the moderator finally decided to give Dr. Briggs one minute, when he explained that he had not offered to waive any constitutional rights before the synod, but had said that he would leave the settlement of those rights to the decision of the synod.

The bitterness of spirit manifested in Mr. McDougall's remarks brought to the surface much of that subdued feeling which has been kept under cover for so long.

There were half a dozen commissioners on their feet as soon as Dr. Briggs had made this explanation. They wanted to reply to his accuser. Dr. Fulton, of Philadelphia, was, however, recognized, and he suggested that the speech which had just been heard would have sounded better on the question of conviction rather than upon a simple question as to whether this appeal should be entertained. As for the real question under consideration, he was personally sure that although the assembly might have a majority in favor of trying the case here, public opinion was overwhelmingly against such a course.

IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

Dr. Johnson, of Chicago, said that it was a legal point only that was to be decided. The rules of the church said that appeals should generally be adjudicated by the next court higher than the one from which the appeal comes. That is the only word in the rules affecting this point, and its only interpretation is to send the matter back to the New York synod.

Dr. McGaw, of Toledo, said that he did not believe that Dr. Briggs was a heretic. There was no necessity for haste. Truth would not suffer by waiting a year. He was for peace, and the question was what course should be taken to secure peace earliest. That course was surely to send the case to the synod.

Elder Thomas Kane, of Chicago, favored sending the case to the synod. He said at the outset that he was no Briggs man; that he was no prosecution man; and that, least of all was he a religious press man. "If you want to put your hand," he said, "upon the sore spot of this business, you will find it in the so-called religious press of the Presbyterian church."

For this he was called to order and promised not to offend again, having had his say. General assemblies, he said, were not infallible. "If you want to have a few minutes amusement," continued Mr. Kane, "and you'll need it before this proceeding draws to a close, turn to the minutes of the general assembly of 1892, and read what they say of the general assembly's action upon the world's fair."

He the speaker was again called to order and he concluded with an appeal for the assembly to keep in the same old way in which it had traveled for a hundred years—keep in the middle of the road.

After further discussion the assembly took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Elder Cutcheon, of Detroit, was the first speaker of the afternoon. He is one of Prof. Briggs' warm supporters and has occupied a seat at his side during the progress of the case. Elder Cutcheon insisted that the case should be considered on the single question of the appeal.

The venerable Dr. Duffield, of Princeton college, said he had great personal appreciation of the scholarship and Christian character of Dr. Briggs. "If his logical faculties were equal to his scholarship, I do not know his equal in the intellectual world, of America, at least."

AN EXCITING SCENE.

As soon as the gavel fell on Dr. Duffield the most sensational scene of the day and the assembly so far ensued.

In the course of the venerable doctor's remarks his statement of Prof. Briggs' teachings were questioned by several commissioners, and the professor himself gave utterance to an expression which could not be understood by the reporters. But as Dr. Duffield stepped down he came almost in direct contact with Prof. Briggs, who, with flashing eyes, had sprung to his feet, demanding to be heard.

A storm of dissent and cries of "order" immediately broke over the assembly.

A scene of great excitement and disorder ensued, the moderator telling Dr. Briggs that he could not be heard now, and the latter appealing to the moderator and to the house to be permitted to make an explanation.

Finally, Dr. Briggs took his seat and the storm subsided. A passionate address against the plea of Dr. Briggs was made by Dr. William C. Young, D. D., of Danville, Ky., moderator of the last assembly.

After further argument the debate was declared closed.

Judge Purnell, of Baltimore, then offered his motion to remand the case to the New York synod. This was defeated by a viva voce vote, and again a rising vote. The question then recurring on the resolution of the judicial committee that the appeal be entertained, the eyes and noses were demanded and the roll call began.

The result of the vote was announced as follows—yeas 400; nays 145.

The judicial committee was instructed to prepare a program for procedure in the trial of the appeal and the assembly decided to proceed with the trial to-morrow morning. The assembly then adjourned until 8 o'clock the evening session to be for the consideration of administrative business.

At the night session of the general assembly the first order of business was the report of the committee on the board of church erection. Among the recommendations of the committee was one to the effect that not less than \$150,000 is necessary for the work of the board this fiscal year.

In the fifty years of its existence five thousand churches had been aided, \$3,000,000 distributed among them and property valued conservatively at more than \$10,000,000 been secured to the Presbyterian church.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.

Princess Eulalie is Magnificently Received in New York.

HER TRIP UP THE HUDSON RIVER

On the Dolphin Very Enjoyable—A Spanish Officer Injured While Firing a Salute—The Splendid Ball at Madison Square Garden—Decorations That Have Never Been Surpassed on this Continent—A Grand Occasion.

New York, May 26.—Princess Eulalie, after a refreshing night's rest and a breakfast that removed every trace of fatigue, informed Commander Davis that she would accept the hospitality of the Dolphin, and, in an informal manner take the trip that had been proposed. So, at 2:30 o'clock, she was escorted to the steamer. Just as her foot touched the deck, bang went one of the guns, and in rapid succession, the royal salute was given. The princess put her hands to her ears to keep out the sharp report, but her face wore an expression that showed she was well pleased with the honor being shown her. Simultaneously with the first shot the royal standard was run aloft and the Spanish flag and "Old Glory" kissed the breeze together.

The Dolphin proceeded up the river at good speed, reaching a point above Yonkers at 4:30, when her nose was turned down stream. It was just at 6 o'clock when the foot of Ninety-sixth street was reached and the royal party went ashore, this time in the steam launch. Learning that a salute was intended as she left the caravel, the princess urged that it be not given, this being due to the known fact that the guns, models of the old-timers, could ill stand the effect of repeated firing. The Spaniards, however, loyal to their sovereign, gave the salute and one of the lieutenants was injured.

Her royal highness showed deep regret over the accident.

THE BALL.

Rich and magnificent as have been the decorations of Madison Square Garden in times past, it is probable that those of to-night have never been equalled; certainly never before in this country have they been surpassed. All the artistic skill of the florist was called into play to present a scene that will never be forgotten by those fortunate enough to witness it.

The ball took place in the assembly room and on this occasion its appearance was that of one vast floral bower. From the street below to the innermost recesses of the hall there was a profusion of nature's choicest beauties, all combining to make a picture bewildering in its development. The decorations, however, reached their greatest magnificence in the room where her royal highness received her guests. This large apartment was furnished in the style of Louis XV, with the costliest of furniture and tapestry, so priceless that the committee took the precaution to have it insured for \$200,000. The princess stood on a dais draped with elaborate Spanish hangings of the seventeenth century. The banquet hall on the ground floor was arranged like a scene in Madrid, with bananas, pineapple and orange trees in profusion.

TREND OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of the Condition of Business.

New York, May 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

In two ways there has been quite general improvement during the past week. Better weather throughout most of the country has stimulated retail trade and the large distribution of goods has made the jobbing trade more active. Monetary anxieties have curiously abated at many widely separated points. Large loans solicited here a week or so ago to provide for extreme emergencies in different places have not been wanted, and threatening failures at several points have passed without causing much disturbance.

There is no definite improvement in financial affairs abroad, and the prospect of continued outflow of gold for some time is not altered.

At Philadelphia pig iron is firmer and manufactured iron in greater demand, owing to expected closing of works in the summer. The outlook for pig iron is better in Pittsburgh and finished products are in better demand, but prices are very low. At Cleveland rolled products are in large demand, but prices are weak and money close.

In the iron manufacture freight rates from the south affect prices largely at points not on the seaboard, but bar iron is at the lowest point on record; plates are dull and competition for all manufactured products is exceedingly keen, with prices quoted in some cases below actual cost at most works.

The business failures for the last seven days number 273, as compared with 261 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 198.

Kent Gets Off.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. VA., May 26.—Upon complaint of the Kroll Piano Company, of Cincinnati, G. L. Kent was given a hearing to-day before Squire Oliver for embezzlement. Kent was not free on a technicality. The Kroll Piano Company was ably represented by C. T. Caldwell, of Parkersburg. David Leonard, of the same city, fought the battle for Kent.

Steamship News.

New York, May 26.—The American line steamer Paris has been sighted south of Fire Island at 12:15 a. m.

New York, May 26.—Arrived—Prinz Frederick Wilhelm, Naples; Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg; Zaandam, Rotterdam.

Hamburg, May 26.—Arrived—Russia, New York.

KINSALE, May 26.—Passed—Philadelphia from Boston.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, showers; variable winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.